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㉒ Optical connector cleaner.

㉓ To microscopically clean the ferrule end surface of an optical connector simply, uniformly and securely, the optical connector cleaner comprises a cleaning cloth woven by ultrafine fiber less than 0.1 denier; a casing formed with at least one opening for protecting the cleaning cloth from dust; and a mechanism for shafting the cleaning cloth exposed in the opening for cloth renewing, after the ferrule end surface has been rubbed with the cleaning cloth for cleaning. Further, it is preferable to provide an elastic member under the cleaning cloth for applying a constant cleaning pressure against the cloth and a guide member over the cleaning cloth for securely clean the ferrule end surface. The cloth shift mechanism is operated manually by the user or automatically by a motor.

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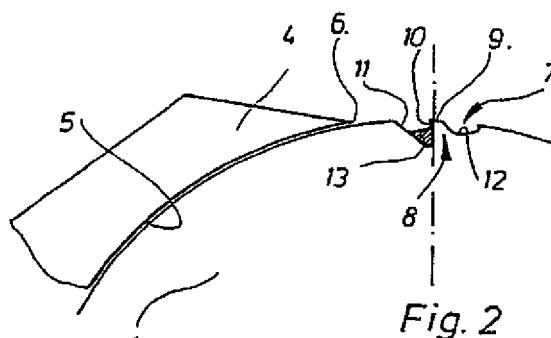


Fig. 2

OPTICAL CONNECTOR CLEANER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of the Invention

The present invention relates to an optical connector cleaner for cleaning a ferrule end surface of an optical fiber connector at optical connector junction job sites or in the manufacturing process.

Description of the Prior Art

Conventionally, optical connectors of various types have been used to facilitate connection or disconnection of optical fibers. For instance, in the case of a single fiber connector, an optical fiber is bonded at a center of a cylindrical rod (called cylindrical ferrule); the cylindrical ferrule is inserted into a precisely-formed cylindrical hollow portion of an alignment sleeve; and then so that two opposing ferrule end surfaces are butted and connected to each other for alignment of the two opposite fibers. Further, in the case of a multifiber connector, a plurality of fibers are arranged in a predetermined position and bonded to a resin cubic body (called cubic ferrule); and then the two cubic ferrules are engaged with each other via two guide pins and two small-diameter guide holes so that two opposing ferrule end surfaces of a plurality of arranged fibers are butted and connected to each other for alignment of two opposite fibers, respectively.

These optical connectors are widely used in particular, in the optical communications field, because the optical connectors are provided with excellent connection characteristics. In these optical connectors, however, since the two opposite end surfaces of the optical fibers are directly connected to each other, in case the ferrule end surfaces are contaminated by contaminants such as dust or oil, the connection characteristics are markedly deteriorated.

Therefore, it is indispensable to clean the ferrule end surface before the ferrules are connected to each other. Conventionally, as shown in Figs. 1-(A) and 1(B), the end surface of the ferrule 02 of an optical connector 01 has been wiped by soft cloth or paper 03 damped with ethanol and then flone gas (general term representative of fluorocarbon) 04 has been blown against the end surface of the ferrule 02 to remove the remaining ethanol and cloth or paper dust.

In the conventional cleaning method, however, there exist various problems in that the cleaning work is complicated; the end surface of the ferrule

02 is contaminated with moisture due to the evaporation heat of the ethanol or with a fluid when a flone gas cylinder vessel (bombe) is reversed on the ferrule 02.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

With these problems in mind, therefore, it is the primary object of the present invention to provide an optical connector cleaner by which the ferrule end surface can be microscopically cleaned simply and uniformly, without being subjected to the influence of the worker's skillfullness and without use of any chemicals.

To achieve the above-mentioned object, the optical connector cleaner for cleaning a ferrule end surface of an optical connector, according to the present invention, comprises: (a) a cleaning cloth (30, 30A) woven by ultrafine fiber less than 0.1 denier; (b) a casing (20, 22, 25, 27) formed with at least one opening (20a, 22a, 60a, 62a), for protecting said cleaning cloth from dust; and (c) means (40, 41, 42, 41A, 42A) for shifting said cleaning cloth exposed in the at least one opening for cloth renewing, after the ferrule end surface has been rubbed with said cleaning cloth along the opening formed in said casing.

In the first embodiment of the present invention, said cleaning cloth is a disk-shaped cloth (30); said casing is formed with a slot opening (20a); and said shifting means is a shaft (40) for rotatably supporting said disk-shaped cloth at a center of said cleaning cloth and within said casing. In the second embodiment of the present invention, said cleaning cloth is a tape (30A); and said shifting means comprises a supply reel (41) for supplying said tape-shaped cleaning cloth and a take-up reel (42) for taking-up said cleaning cloth from said supply reel through under the opening (22a) formed in said casing. Further, in the second embodiment, it is preferable that the cleaner comprises first and second guide rollers (43A, 43B), an elastic member (50) disposed at the opening formed in the casing and under the cleaning cloth to apply an elastic pressure to the ferrule end surface, and a guide member (60) disposed at the opening formed in the casing and over the cleaning cloth.

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In the third embodiment of the present invention, the cleaner further comprises: (a) a ratchet mechanism for pivoting said take-up reel (42) by a predetermined angle to expose a new cleaning cloth under the opening formed in said casing; and (b) a slidtable cover (90) associated with said ratch-

et mechanism, for covering the opening formed in said casing when said ratchet mechanism is actuated to a first position and exposing the opening when said ratchet mechanism is actuated to a second position. Further in the fourth embodiment of the present invention, the cleaner further comprises: (a) a movable guide member (62) disposed at the opening formed in said casing and over said cleaning cloth and formed with one guide hole (62a) for guiding the ferrule end surface; and (b) an automatic take-up reel and guide member driving mechanism for moving said cleaning cloth in a first direction (Y) and reciprocating said movable guide member (62) in a second direction (X) perpendicular to the first direction on said cleaning cloth in association with said slot.

In the optical connector cleaner according to the present invention, since the cleaning cloth is woven by ultrafine fiber less than 0.1 denier, it is possible to remove contaminants such as oil, fingerprint, etc. by rubbing the ferrule end with the dry cloth without using any solvent such as ethanol.

When the cleaning cloth is formed into a disk shape as in the first embodiment, a new clean portion of the cloth can be exposed by simply turning the cloth disk. Further, when the cleaning cloth is formed into a tape and wound around the supply reel, it is possible to securely expose a new clean portion thereof by winding the used portion thereof around the take-up reel.

Further, when the elastic member is disposed under the cleaning cloth at the casing opening, since the cleaning cloth and the elastic member are both deformed according to the shape of the ferrule end, it is also possible to clean the side surface of the ferrule end in addition to the ferrule extreme end surface. Further, when the guide member is disposed over the cleaning cloth at the casing opening and the ferrule is inserted into the guide hole of the guide member, since the ferrule side is guided along the inner surface of the guide hole and further the lower portion of the plug body is guided along the upper surface of the guide member, it is possible to make uniform the contact or cleaning pressure against the cleaning cloth, and also to simplify the cleaning work.

Here, the relative movement of the ferrule to the cleaning cloth is restricted to a circular motion when the guide hole is formed into a circular shape and to a rectilinear motion when formed into a slot shape, thus standardizing the cleaning work.

Further, in usual, the ferrule of a single fiber optical connector is attached to the plug body so as to be axially movable relative to the plug body via a coil spring. However, in the case where the ferrule and the plug body are fixed to each other as with the case of a multifiber optical connector, an optical connector support jig is used together in

such a way that the ferrule end projects from the support jig and further an elastic body is disposed between the plug body and the support jig on the side remote from the ferrule end surface. When this optical connector support jig is pushed against the guide member, a pressure can be applied between the cleaning cloth and the ferrule end surface due to the deformation of the above-mentioned elastic body. When the support jig is moved under these condition, it is also possible to simplify and make uniform the cleaning work of the multifiber optical connector.

Further, since the distance (L_2 or L_4) between the surface of the guide member on the optical connector side and the cleaning cloth is determined a little shorter than the length (L_1 or L_3) between a ferrule end surface (2a or 12a) and an end surface of a plug body (1A) of the optical connector (1) or an end surface (70c) of the holder jig (70), when the ferrule end surface is pushed against the cleaning cloth by deforming the coil spring disposed within the optical connector or the elastic body disposed within the optical connector support jig and the elastic member disposed under the cleaning cloth, it is possible to make uniform the pressure between the ferrule end surface and the cleaning cloth.

Further, when the surface of the elastic member disposed under the cleaning cloth is formed into a semicylindrical shape, since the uppermost portion of the elastic member is deformed according to the wide end surface of the multifiber connector, a uniform pressure can be securely applied to the end surfaces of the fibers arranged at the end surface of the cubic ferrule, thus it being possible to clean the ferrule end surfaces more stably.

40 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The features and advantages of the optical connector cleaner according to the present invention will be more clearly appreciated from the following description of the preferred embodiments of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like reference numerals designate the same or similar elements or sections throughout the figures thereof and in which:

50 Figs. 1(A) and (B) are perspective views for assistance in explaining the conventional optical connector cleaning method;

55 Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing a first embodiment of the optical connector cleaner according to the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing a second embodiment of the optical connector cleaner according to the present invention, in which an

elastic member is disposed under the cleaning cloth;

Fig. 4(A) is a perspective view showing a basic elastic member disposed under a cleaning cloth of the second embodiment shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 4(B) is a perspective view showing a first modification of the elastic member thereof;

Fig. 4(C) is a perspective view showing a second modification of the elastic member thereof;

Fig. 4(D) is a perspective view showing a third modification of the elastic member thereof;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the second embodiment of the optical connector cleaner according to the present invention, in which a guide member is disposed over the cleaning cloth;

Fig. 6(A) is a top view showing a slot-shaped guide hole formed in the guide member;

Fig. 6(B) is a top view showing a circular guide hole formed in the guide member;

Fig. 6(C) is a top view showing a set of series-arranged circular and slot-shaped guide holes formed in the guide member;

Fig. 6(D) is a top view showing a pair of parallel-arranged sets of circular and slot-shaped guide holes formed in the guide member;

Figs. 7(A) is an enlarged cross-sectional view showing the cleaning cloth and the elastic member before use;

Fig. 7(B) is a similar view showing the deformed cleaning cloth and elastic member in use;

Fig. 8(A) is an enlarged perspective view showing a ferrule holder jig suitable for use in a multifiber optical connector;

Fig. 8(B) is a cross-sectional view showing the multifiber optical connector coupled to the ferrule holder jig shown in Fig. 8(A) via an elastic body;

Fig. 9(A) is an enlarged cross-sectional views showing the cleaning cloth and a semicylindrical elastic member before use;

Fig. 9(B) is a similar view showing the deformed cleaning cloth and semicylindrical elastic member in use;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view showing a third embodiment of the optical connector cleaner according to the present invention, in which a reel lever and a slidable cover are additionally provided in linkage with each other;

Fig. 11(A) is a side, partially cross-sectional view showing the third embodiment of the cleaner before use, taken along the line XI-XI in Fig. 10;

Fig. 11(B) is the similar view showing the same in use; and

Fig. 12 is a perspective view showing a fourth embodiment of the optical connector cleaner according to the present invention, in which the take-up reel and the guide member are both driven by a motor in two crossing directions in synchro-

nism with each other.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the optical connector cleaner according to the present invention will be described in detail hereinbelow with reference to the attached drawings. Fig. 2 shows a first embodiment thereof, which comprises a flat square casing 20 sprittable into two upper and lower half casings 20A and 20B, a circular cleaning cloth 30 rotatably supported on a disk-shaped elastic material (e.g. rubber) (not shown) disposed on the inner surface of the lower half casing 20B, and a central shaft 40 for sandwiching the cleaning cloth 30 between the two half casings 20A and 20B in cooperation with a nut 40a so that the cleaning cloth 30 is rotatable about the central shaft 40. The upper half casing 20A is formed with a cleaning slot 20a into which a ferrule 2 attached to a plug body 1A of an optical connector 1 can be inserted and moved therealong in contact with part of the surface of the cleaning cloth 30 for cleaning. Further, each of the two half casings 20A and 20B is formed with a side opening 20b on each side surface thereof so that an outer circumferential portion 30a of the cloth 30 can be exposed therethrough and therefore rotated manually by the user.

The cleaning cloth 30 is formed of ultrafine fiber less than 0.1 denier (a unit representative of a weight (gram) of 9-km yarn). The casing 20 is made of a resin material, for instance. The width of the opening slot 20a is a little wider than the diameter of the ferrule 2.

In use, the cleaning cloth 30 is rotated a little in a predetermined direction (e.g. clockwise as shown by an arrow (CW in Fig. 2) to expose a new clean part of the cleaning cloth 30b in the cleaning slot 20a, by putting a finger end of the user onto the circumferential surface of the exposed arcuate portion 30a of the cleaning cloth 30. Thereafter, an end surface of the ferrule 2 is moved along the cleaning slot 20a in contact with the cleaning cloth 30 in the arrow direction A. Since the ferrule end surface can be slid on or rubbed with the cleaning cloth by deforming the cleaning cloth 30 and the elastic material (not shown), it is possible to securely clean the ferrule end surface. Further, the cleaning cloth 30 is further rotated a little, after the ferrule end surface has been cleaned, in order that the used cloth portion will not be used again.

In this embodiment, polyester-based cloth called Miracreation (Trademark of TORE Corp.) is used for the cleaning cloth. Without being limited thereto, however, it is also possible to use any (e.g. nylon-based) cleaning cloth less than about 0.1

denier, without use of any other cleaning solvent such as ethanol. This first embodiment is simple in structure, small in size, and handy at work sites.

Fig. 3 shows a second embodiment of the optical connector cleaner according to the present invention, which comprises another square casing 22, a supply reel 41 rotatably supported by the casing 22 via a supply reel shaft 44A, a take-up reel 42 also rotatably supported by the casing 22 via a take-up reel shaft 44B, a pair of guide roller support members 47 supported within the casing 22, a pair of guide rollers 43A and 43B both rotatably supported between the two guide roller support members 47 via two guide roller shafts 45A and 45B, respectively, a tape-shaped cleaning cloth 30A, and an elastic (e.g. rubber) member 50 disposed under the cleaning cloth 30A and between the two guide rollers 43A and 43B. Further, as shown, the casing 22 is formed with an upper cleaning opening 22a to which the plug body 1A of the connector 1 can be fitted and with a side opening 22b on one side surface thereof so that an outer circumferential portion 42a of the take-up reel 42 can be exposed therethrough and therefore rotated manually by the user. The tape-shaped cleaning cloth 30A wound around the supply reel 41 is reeved from the supply reel 41, through the two guide rollers 43A and 43B, to the take-up reel 42.

In use, the take-up reel 42 is rotated a little in the clockwise direction as shown by arrow CW in Fig. 3 to expose a new clean part of the cleaning cloth 30A just under the cleaning opening 22a, by putting a finger end of the user onto the outer circumference 42a of the take-up reel 42. Thereafter, an end surface of the ferrule 2 is moved along the inner end surface of the opening 22a in the longitudinal or transversal direction A or B of the cleaning cloth 30A in such a way that the ferrule end surface is pushed against the cleaning cloth 30A. In this embodiment, since the take-up reel 42 is rotated a little further in the clockwise direction CW after use by putting the user's finger end onto the exposed circumferential portion 42a of the take-up reel 42, it is always possible to renew the cleaning cloth 30A at the opening 22A.

Further, it is also preferable to provide a ratchet mechanism for each reel 41 or 42 to prevent each reel from being rotated in the reverse (counterclockwise) direction, so that the used cloth portion will not be returned under the cleaning opening 22a. Further, the elastic member 50 is disposed under the cleaning cloth 30A at the cleaning opening 22a. However, it is also possible to use a relatively hard material instead of a soft material such as rubber.

Fig. 4(A) shows a basic flat elastic member 50A, by which the ferrule end surface can be

5 moved in the longitudinal or transversal direction A or B of the cleaning cloth 30A, as already explained. Fig. 4(B) shows another modification of the elastic member 50B formed with a groove 50B-1 with a width a little wider than the outer diameter of the ferrule 2 to be cleaned. In this case, since the ferrule 2 is moved or slid on the cleaning cloth 30A along the groove 50B-1 in the longitudinal direction A of the cloth 30A, it is also possible to clean the side surface near the ferrule extreme end surface simultaneously. Further, since the cleaning cloth 30A is elongated within and along the groove 50B-1 when the ferrule 2 is pushed against the cloth 30A, the ferrule 2 can be moved smoothly under pressure along the groove 50B-1 without scratching the cleaning cloth 30A. Fig. 4(C) shows another modification of the elastic member 50C. In this modification, a cylindrical elastic member 50C is rotatably supported by the two guide roller support members 47 via an elastic member shaft 50C-2 and formed with an annular groove 50C-1 having a width a little wider than the outer diameter of the ferrule 2. In this modification, it is possible to reduce the frictional force between the elastic member 50C and the cleaning cloth 30A when the ferrule 2 is pushed against and moved on the cloth 30A along the annular groove 50C-1 under pressure in the longitudinal direction A of the cloth 30A. Further, Fig. 4(D) shows the other modification of the elastic member 50D. In this modification, a semicylindrical elastic member 50D is disposed under the cleaning cloth 30A at the opening 22a. This elastic member is suitable, in particular when a multifiber optical connector is moved along the axial direction A (the same as the cloth longitudinal direction) as described in further detail later with reference to Figs. 9(A) and (B).

40 Further, the above-mentioned elastic member 50 is not necessarily required, as far as an appropriate tension is applied to the cleaning cloth 30A by providing a ratchet wheel and a ratchet pawl for each reel 41 or 42. In this case, the ferrule 2 is moved along the inner edge of the cleaning opening 22a in pressure contact with the cleaning cloth 30A.

50 Fig. 5 shows the second embodiment of the optical connector cleaner according to the present invention, in which a guide member 60 formed with at least one guide hole 60a is additionally provided on the cleaning cloth 30A. The tape-shaped cleaning cloth 30A is wound around the supply reel 41, guided by the two guide rollers 43A and 43B, and wound again by the take-up reel 42. The flat elastic member 50A and the guide member 60 are disposed at the cleaning opening of the casing 22 with the cleaning cloth 30A sandwiched between the elastic member 50A and the guide member 60. The guide member 60 is formed with a singular or

plural guide slots or circular holes.

Fig. 6(A) shows a single slot 60a-1 formed along the longitudinal direction A of the cleaning cloth 30A. The width W of the guide slot 60a-1 is determined a little wider than the diameter of the ferrule 2, so that the ferrule 2 can be inserted into the guide slot 60a-1 and moved therewith in the longitudinal direction A of the cleaning cloth 30A. Fig. 6(B) shows a singular circular guide hole 60a-2. The diameter d of the guide hole 60a-2 is determined a little longer than that of the ferrule 2, so that the ferrule 2 can be inserted into the guide hole 60a-2 and rotated therewith in the clockwise direction C, for instance. Fig. 6(C) shows a set of series-arranged guide slot 60a-1 and guide hole 60a-2 both formed in the same surface of the guide member 60. Further, Fig. 6(D) shows a pair of parallel-arranged sets of series-arranged guide slot 60a-1 and guide hole 60a-2, by which it is possible to further utilize the broader area of the cleaning cloth 30A.

Without being limited thereto, however, it is also possible to form any guide hole into such a shape that the side surface of the ferrule 2 can be guided along at least a part of the inside surface of the guide hole 60a of the guide member 60. Further, when a plurality of guide holes of different shapes are formed, it is possible to clean various portions of the ferrule 2 in addition to the ferrule end surface. In summary, when the ferrule 2 is cleaned along the guide hole formed in the guide member 60, it is possible to standardize the movement distance and the cleaned ferrule position more securely and stably.

Figs. 7(A) and (B) show the states before and after the ferrule 2 is inserted into the guide hole 60a of the guide member 60. In general, an optical fiber is bonded at the center of the ferrule 2, and the ferrule 2 is supported within a connector plug body 1A so as to be axially movable by means of a coil spring (not shown). That is, the ferrule 2 is pushed into the plug body 1A by deforming the coil spring.

In use of the optical connector cleaner, the take-up reel 42 is rotated to expose a new clean portion of the cleaning cloth 30A on the elastic member 50A. Here, as shown in Fig. 7(B), the ferrule 2 is inserted into a guide hole 60a of the guide member 60 so that the lower end surface of the plug body 1A is brought into contact with the surface 60b of the guide member 60. Under these conditions, when the ferrule end surface 2a is brought into contact with the cleaning cloth 30A, the coil spring within the plug body 1A and the elastic member 50A are both deformed. Therefore, in this embodiment, it is preferable that a length L₁ of the ferrule 2 projecting from the plug body 1A is determined to be a little longer than a distance L₂

between the upper surface 60b of the guide member 60 and the upper surface of the cleaning cloth 30A. As a result, it is possible to make constant the contact pressure between the ferrule end surface 2a and the cleaning cloth 30A. Under these conditions, when the optical connector 1 is moved in the longitudinal direction A of the cleaning cloth 30A along the guide hole 60a and of the guide member 60 as shown in Fig. 6(A), the ferrule end surface 2a can be securely cleaned.

In this embodiment as described above, since a movement distance of the optical connector 1 can be determined along the longitudinal direction A of the guide slot 60a-1 of the guide member 60 and further the pressure against the cleaning cloth 30A can be determined constant, it is possible to simplify the cleaning work and make uniform the cleanliness.

Fig. 8(A) shows an optical connector holder jig 70 suitable for use with a multifiber optical connector 10.

As shown in Fig. 8(A), a multifiber optical connector plug 10 is composed of a plug body 11 and a ferrule 12 rigidly fixed to the plug body 11. A plurality of optical fibers 13 are bonded near the middle portion of the ferrule 12 being arranged along a straight line. On the other hand, an optical connector holder jig 70 is formed with an opening 70a into which one side surface of the plug body 11 can be inserted in such a way that the ferrule 12 projects from the lower end surface 70c of the opening 70b, as shown in Fig. 8(B). Further, an elastic body 75 is fixed on the upper inner surface of the holder jig 70 so as to be sandwiched between the plug body 11 and the holder jig 70. That is, the optical connector holder jig 70 is so constructed as to support the multifiber optical connector plug 10 via the elastic body 75 disposed in contact with the upper side (remote side from the optical fibers 13) of the plug body 11. A projection distance of the ferrule 12 from the holder jig 70 is L₃, as shown in Fig. 8(B).

Figs. 9(A) and (B) show the states before and after the above-mentioned multifiber optical connector plug 10 is inserted into the guide hole 60a of the guide member 60, when seen from the direction D in Fig. 8(B). As shown in Fig. 9(B), the ferrule 12 is inserted into the slot-shaped guide hole 60a by gripping the holder jig 70 so that the end surface 70C of the holder jig 70 is brought into contact with the upper surface 60b of the guide member 60. Here, since the projection distance L₃ of the ferrule 12 is determined to be a little longer than that L₄ between the upper surface 60b of the guide member 60 and that of the cleaning cloth 30A, when the ferrule end surface 12a is brought into contact with the cleaning cloth 30A, the elastic body 75 for receiving the optical connector plug 10

and the semicylindrical elastic member 50D disposed under the cleaning cloth 30A are both deformed. In other words, the ferrule end surface 12a and the cleaning cloth 30A are in contact with each other under a constant pressure. In addition, the width W of the guide hole 60a is determined a little wider than that W₁ of the ferrule 12, the movement of the ferrule in the width direction can be limited. Therefore, when the ferrule 12 is moved in the axial direction of the semicylindrical elastic member 50D (perpendicular to the width direction of the guide hole 60a) by use of the holder jig 70, it is possible to simply, securely and uniformly clean the ferrule end surface 12a.

Further, in this embodiment, the upper surface of the semicylindrical elastic member 50D is formed into an arcuate shape when seen along the ferrule movement direction or from the cleaning cloth longitudinal direction in such a way that the middle portion of the elastic member 50D projects upward toward the cleaning cloth 30A. Therefore, when the upper portion 50D-1 of the elastic member 50D is brought into contact with the part of the ferrule end surface 12a at which the optical fibers 13 are arranged, the elastic member 50D can be deformed flat according to the shape of the ferrule end surface 12a. As described above, in the case of the multifiber optical connector plug 10 such that a plurality of optical fibers 13 are bonded near the middle portion of the ferrule 12, it is possible to apply a uniform and constant pressure to the end surfaces of the optical fibers 13, thus stabilizing the cleaning conditions at the ferrule end surface 12a.

Fig. 10 shows a third embodiment of the present invention, in which the cleaning cloth is enclosed within the casing 25 in dustproof structure. This embodiment is suitable for use at optical connector work sites. That is, the supply reel, the guide rollers, the take-up reel are all arranged within the casing 25, and when a reel lever 80 is pivoted counterclockwise CCW, the cleaning cloth is shifted a predetermined stroke and simultaneously a slidable cover 90 is moved to expose the guide member 60 on the cleaning cloth.

In more detail with reference to Figs. 11(A) and (B), the supply reel 41 is formed by two supply reel ratchet wheels 41A between which the cleaning cloth 30A are wound, and the take-up reel 42 is formed by two take-up reel ratchet wheels 42A between which the cleaning cloth 30A are wound. However, it is also possible to fix one or two ratchet wheels to the ordinary supply or take-up reel 41 or 42 of the second embodiment shown in Fig. 3, without forming each ratchet wheel integral with each reel wheel.

A reel lever 80 is pivotally attached at the center of the take-up reel ratchet wheels 42A, independently from the ratchet wheels 42A. The reel

lever 80 is formed with a take-up reel drive pawl 81 engaged with a tooth of the take-up reel ratchet wheel 42A and a slidable cover moving pin 82. A slidable cover 90 is slidably disposed on the upper surface of the casing 25 and formed with an inward extending pin guide plate 91 in which an open slot 91a is formed so as to be engaged with the slidable cover moving pin 82. Further, a bifurcated pawl 45 for preventing each reverse rotational motion of each of the supply and take-up reel ratchet wheels 41A and 42A is pivotally disposed between the two ratchet wheels 41A and 42A.

The tape-shaped cleaning cloth 30A wound around the supply reel ratchet wheel 41A is guided via a first guide roller 43A, passed between the guide member 60 and the elastic member 50, guided via a second guide roller 43B, and then wound the take-up reel ratchet wheel 42A.

Fig. 11(A) shows a state before use. Under these conditions, the slidable cover 90 covers the openings of the guide member 60, and the reel lever 80 is positioned roughly vertically. When the reel lever 80 is pivoted counterclockwise CCW as shown by the arrow, the take-up reel drive pawl 81 pivots the take-up reel ratchet wheel 42A, so that the cleaning cloth 30A is shifted by a predetermined stroke between the guide member 60 and the elastic member 50A. At the same time, since the slidable cover 90 is moved along two grooves formed at the upper end surfaces of the casing 25, the guide member 60 is exposed; that is, the cleaning cloth 30A is exposed, as shown in Fig. 11-(B).

Thereafter, the ferrule 2 of the optical connector 1 is inserted into one of the guide hole 60a-1 or 60a-2 of the guide member 60 so that the ferrule end surface is brought into pressure contact with the cleaning cloth 30A on the elastic member 50A. In cleaning operation, the ferrule 2 is moved straight or rotated along the guide hole 60a-1 or 60a-2 formed in the guide member 60.

Further, after the ferrule end surface has been cleaned, the reel lever 80 is returned to the original position as shown in Fig. 11(A). In this case, the drive pawl 81 is deformed radially outward and pivoted clockwise passing over several teeth of the ratchet wheel, because the two ratchet wheels 41A and 42A will not be rotated in the reverse (clockwise) direction by the pawl 45. In this third embodiment, since the cleaning cloth 30A can be exposed by moving the slidable cover 90 only when the reel lever 80 is moved, it is possible to protect the cleaning cloth from external dust.

Fig. 12 shows a fourth embodiment of the present invention, in which the cleaning cloth is enclosed within the casing 27 in dustproof structure and further the take-up reel 42 and a guide member 62 are both moved by a motor 115 in synchro-

nism with each other. This embodiment is suitable for use at optical connector assembly process.

In more detail, a movable guide member 62 is disposed outside the upper surface of a casing 27 so as to be movable in the direction X perpendicular to the cleaning cloth running direction Y. This movable guide member 62 is formed with a connector locating hole 62a into which the plug body 1A of the optical connector 1 is fitted and with a slot 62b extending in the direction Y. Further, the frame 27 is formed with a guide hole (not shown) similar to that 22a as with the case of the second embodiment shown in Fig. 3, under the above connector locating hole 62a.

The mechanism for driving the movable guide member 62 and the take-up reel 42 comprises a motor 115, a drive pinion 116 fixed to a motor shaft (not shown) of the motor 115, a driven gear 117 fixed to a drive shaft 118 rotatably supported by the casing 27 and geared with the drive pinion 116, a worm gear 119 fixed to the drive shaft 118, a worm wheel 120 fixed to the take-up reel shaft 44B and geared with the worm gear 119, and an eccentric shaft 114 fixed upright to the upper surface of the drive gear 117 and engaged with the slot 62b formed in the movable guide member 62.

In use, since the drive pinion 116 is rotated by the motor 115 counterclockwise CCW, for instance, the driven gear 117 is also rotated about the drive shaft 118 clockwise CW, so that the take-up reel 42 is rotated clockwise CW about the take-up reel shaft 44B to shift the cleaning cloth 30A in the direction Y. Therefore, the cleaning cloth 30A under the guide hole 62a is always kept exchanged with a new clean surface of the cleaning cloth 30A. On the other hand, since the eccentric shaft 114 is rotated by the driven gear 117 along the slot 62b of the guide member 62, the guide member 62 is moved to and fro in the direction X perpendicular to the cloth running direction Y. Further, in this case, since the longitudinal length of the slot 62b is determined a little longer than the eccentricity of the eccentric shaft 114, the movable guide member is not moved in the direction Y.

In the fourth embodiment, since the cleaning cloth 30A is always running in the direction Y and further the guide member 62 is always moved to and fro in the direction X, it is possible to automatically clean the ferrule end surface of the optical connector 1 by only inserting the ferrule 2 into the guide hole 62a of the movable guide member 62, thus further facilitating a reliable ferrule end cleaning work in spite of a simple operation.

As described above, in the optical connector cleaner according to the present invention, it is possible to microscopically clean the ferrule end surface with a dry cloth, without use of any cleaning solvent, in spite of a simple operation. Further,

when the optical connector holder jig and/or the guide member is used, it is possible to more reliably clean the ferrule end surface.

Claims

1. An optical connector cleaner for cleaning a ferrule end surface (2a) of an optical connector (1), which comprises:
 - (a) a cleaning cloth (30, 30A) woven by ultrafine fiber less than 0.1 denier;
 - (b) a casing (20, 22, 25, 27) formed with at least one opening (20a, 22a, 60a, 62a), for protecting said cleaning cloth from dust; and
 - (c) means (40, 41, 42, 41A, 42A) for shifting said cleaning cloth exposed in the at least one opening for cloth renewing, after the ferrule end surface has been rubbed with said cleaning cloth along the opening formed in said casing.
2. The optical connector cleaner of claim 1, wherein said cleaning cloth is a disk-shaped cloth (30); said casing is formed with a slot opening (20a); and said shifting means is a shaft (40) for rotatably supporting said disk-shaped cloth at a center of said cleaning cloth and within said casing.
3. The optical connector cleaner of claim 1, wherein said cleaning cloth is a tape (30A); and said shifting means comprises a supply reel (41) for supplying said tape-shaped cleaning cloth and a take-up reel (42) for taking-up said cleaning cloth from said supply reel through under the opening (22a) formed in said casing.
4. The optical connector cleaner of claim 3, wherein said shifting means further comprises:
 - (a) a first guide roller (43A) for guiding said cleaning cloth near said supply reel (41);
 - (b) a second guide roller (43B) for guiding said cleaning cloth near said take-up reel (42); and
 - (c) a guide roller support member (47) for rotatably supporting said first and second guide rollers within said casing to guide said cleaning cloth under the opening formed in said casing.
5. The optical connector cleaner of claim 1, which further comprises an elastic member (50) disposed at the opening formed in said casing and under said cleaning cloth, for applying an elastic pressure to the ferrule end surface to be cleaned when the ferrule end surface is pushed against said cleaning cloth.
6. The optical connector cleaner of claim 5, wherein said elastic member is a flat elastic member (50A).
7. The optical connector cleaner of claim 5, wherein said elastic member is a flat elastic member (50B) formed with a middle straight ferrule guide groove (50B-1).
8. The optical connector cleaner of claim 5,

wherein said elastic member is a cylindrical elastic member (50C) formed with an annular ferrule guide groove (50C-1) and rotatably supported within said casing.

9. The optical connector cleaner of claim 5, wherein said elastic member is a semicylindrical elastic member (50D) along an axial direction of which the ferrule end surface is moved.

10. The optical connector cleaner of claim 1, which further comprises a guide member (60) disposed at the opening formed in said casing and over said cleaning cloth and formed with at least one guide hole (60a), for guiding the ferrule end surface along at least one inner edge surface of said guide hole in pressure contact of the ferrule end surface with said cleaning cloth.

11. The optical connector cleaner of claim 10, wherein said guide hole is a slot (60a-1) with a width a little wider than a diameter of the ferrule end.

12. The optical connector cleaner of claim 10, wherein said guide hole is a circular hole (60a-2) with a diameter a little larger than that of the ferrule end.

13. The optical connector cleaner of claim 10, wherein said guide hole is a set of series-arranged circular and slot holes with a width and a diameter a little larger than a diameter of the ferrule end, respectively.

14. The optical connector cleaner of claim 10, wherein said guide hole is a plurality of parallel-arranged sets of series-arranged circular and slot holes with a width and a diameter a little larger than a diameter of the ferrule end, respectively.

15. The optical connector cleaner of claim 1, which further comprises:

(a) an elastic member (50A) disposed at the opening formed in said casing and under said cleaning cloth;

(b) a guide member (60) disposed at the same opening formed in said casing and over said cleaning cloth; and

(c) a distance (L_2) between an external surface (60b) of said guide member (60) and an external surface of said cleaning cloth (30A) being determined shorter than that (L_1) between a ferrule end surface (2a) and an end surface of a plug body (1A) of the optical connector (1), for providing a uniform cleaning pressure to the ferrule end surface by elastic force of both said cleaning cloth and said elastic member.

16. The optical connector cleaner of claim 1, which further comprises:

(a) a holder jig (70) for holding a multifiber optical connector (10); and

(b) an elastic body (75) disposed between an upper inner surface of said holder jig and an upper outer surface of a plug body (11) of the multifiber

optical connector.

17. The optical connector cleaner of claim 16, which further comprises:

(a) a semicylindrical elastic member (50D) disposed at the opening formed in said casing and under said cleaning cloth;

(b) a guide member (60) disposed at the same opening formed in said casing and over said cleaning cloth; and

(c) a distance (L_4) between an external surface (60b) of said guide member (60) and an external surface of said cleaning cloth (30A) being determined shorter than that (L_3) between a ferrule end surface (12a) and an end surface (70c) of said holder jig (70), for providing a uniform cleaning pressure to the ferrule end surface by elastic force of both said cleaning cloth and said elastic member, when the ferrule end surface is moved along an axial direction of said semicylindrical elastic member.

18. The optical connector cleaner of claim 4, which further comprises:

(a) a ratchet mechanism for pivoting said take-up reel (42) by a predetermined angle to expose a new cleaning cloth under the opening formed in said casing; and

(b) a slidable cover (90) associated with said ratchet mechanism, for covering the opening formed in said casing when said ratchet mechanism is actuated to a first position and exposing the opening when said ratchet mechanism is actuated to a second position.

19. The optical connector cleaner of claim 18, wherein said ratchet mechanism and said slidable cover comprises:

(a) at least one supply reel ratchet wheel (41A) fixed to or formed integral with said supply reel (41);

(b) at least one take-up reel ratchet wheel (42A) fixed to or formed integral with said take-up reel (42);

(c) a reel lever (80) rotatably supported at a center of said take-up reel and formed with a drive pawl (81) engaged with a tooth of said take-up reel ratchet wheel and with a slidable cover moving pin (82);

(d) a bifurcated pawl (45) for preventing reverse rotation of said two supply and take-up reels; and

(e) a pin guide plate (91) extending from said slidable cover (90) and formed with an open slot (91a) engaged with said slidable cover moving pin (82).

20. The optical connector cleaner of claim 4, which further comprises:

(a) a movable guide member (62) disposed at the opening formed in said casing and over said cleaning cloth and formed with one guide hole

(62a) for holding the optical connector; and

(b) an automatic take-up reel and guide member driving mechanism for moving said cleaning cloth in a first direction (Y) and reciprocating said movable guide member (62) in a second direction (X) perpendicular to the first direction on said cleaning cloth in association with said slot.

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21. The optical connector cleaner of claim 20 wherein said automatic take-up reel and guide member driving mechanism comprises:

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(a) a motor (115) disposed within said casing;

(b) a drive shaft (118) disposed within said casing;

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(c) a drive pinion (116) rotated by said motor;

(d) a driven gear (117) fixed to said drive shaft (118) and geared with said drive pinion;

(e) a worm gear (119) fixed to said drive shaft;

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(f) a worm wheel (120) fixed to said take-up reel and geared with said worm gear; and

(g) an eccentric shaft (114) eccentrically fixed to said driven gear and inserted into to a slot (62b) formed in said movable guide member.

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FIG. 1 (A)
PRIOR ART

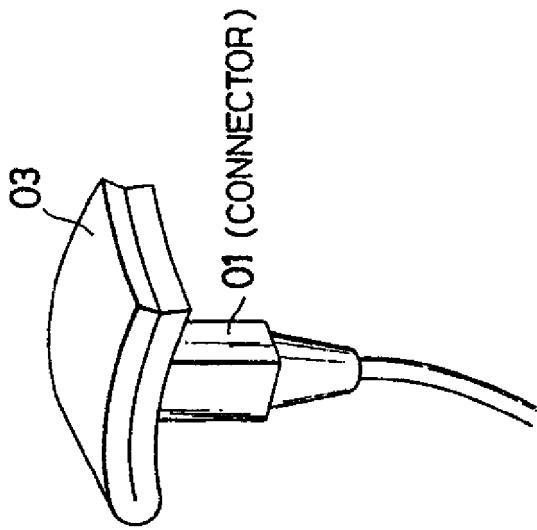


FIG. 1 (B)
PRIOR ART

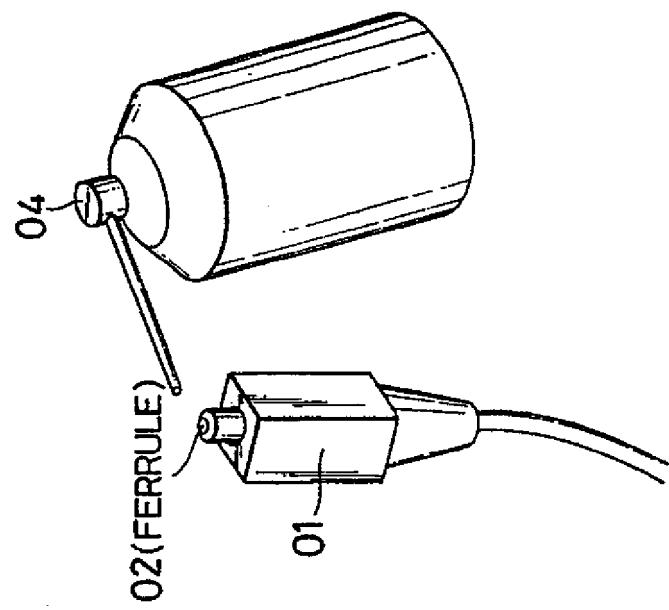


FIG. 2

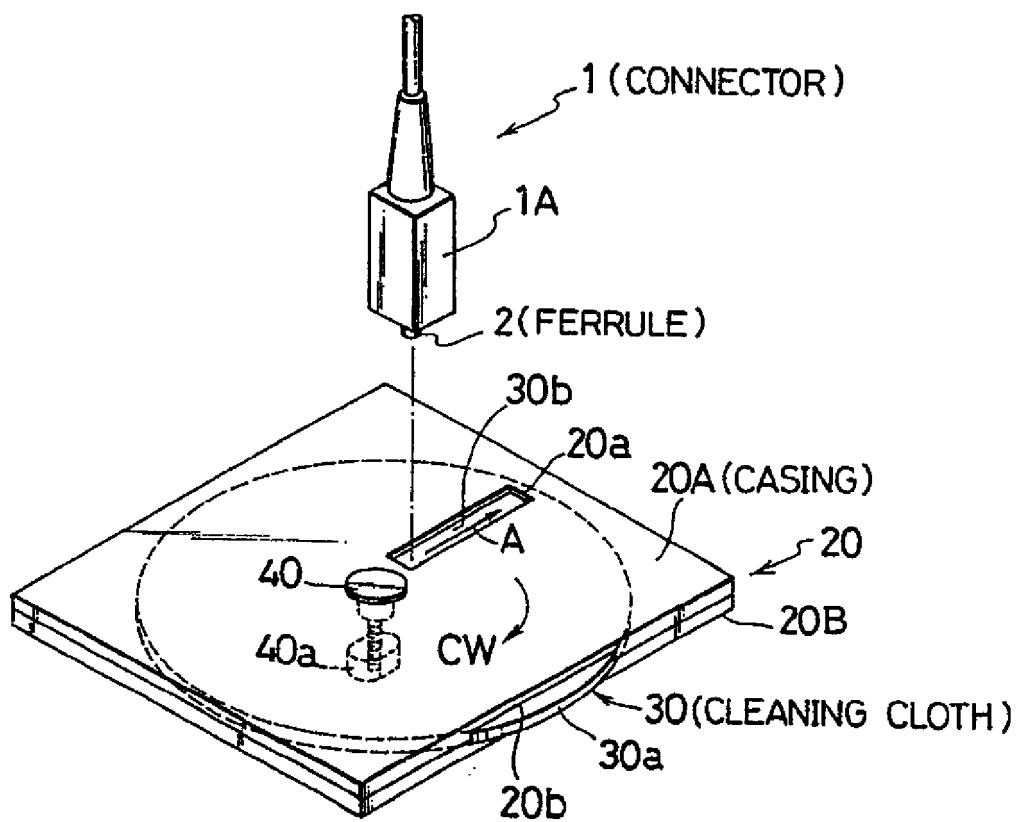


FIG. 3

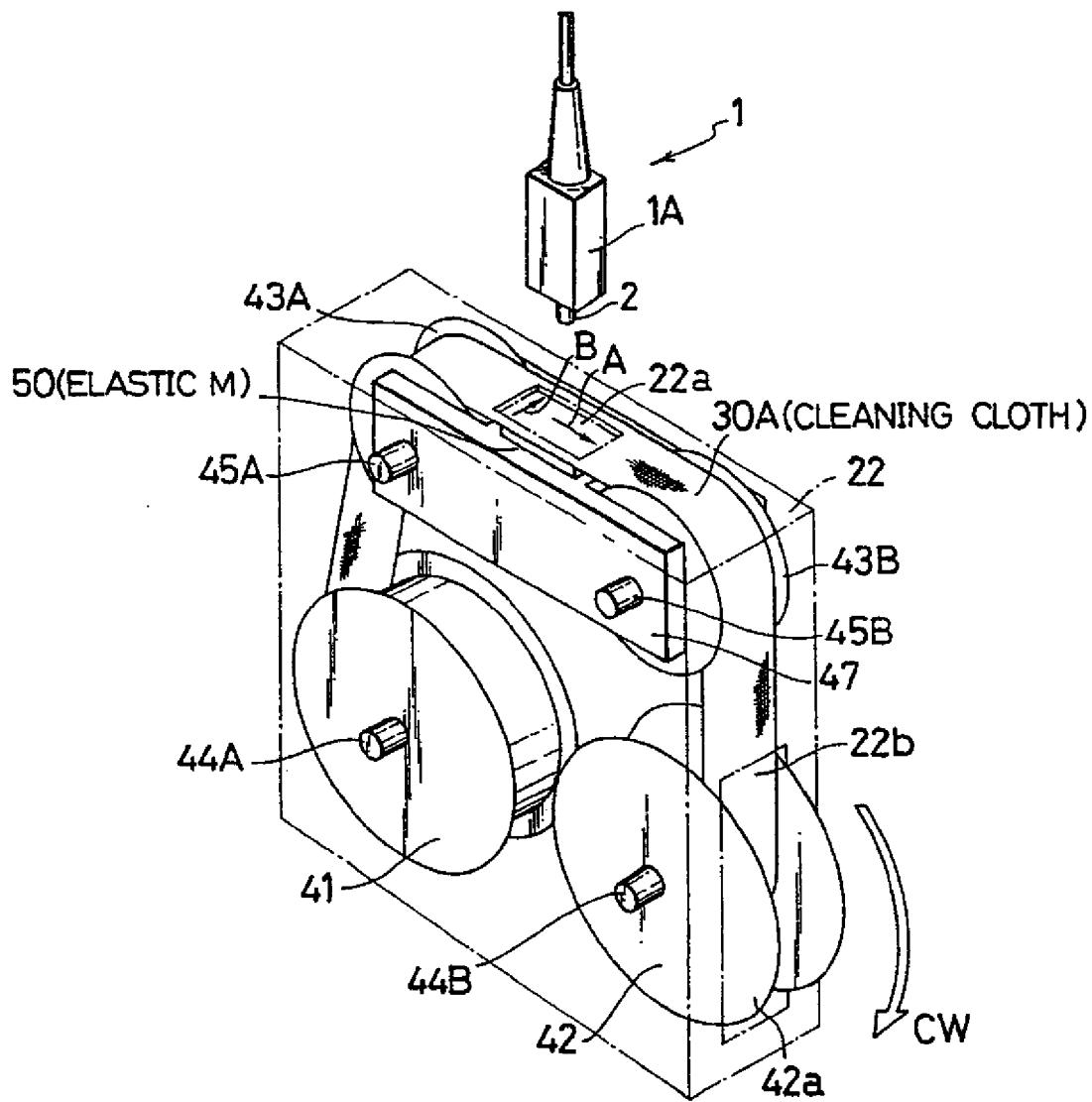


FIG. 4(A)

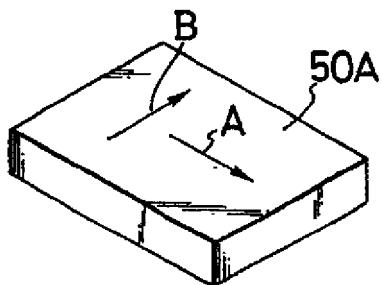


FIG. 4(B)

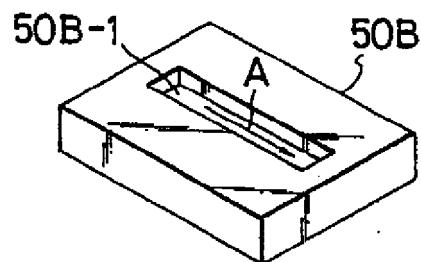


FIG. 4(C)

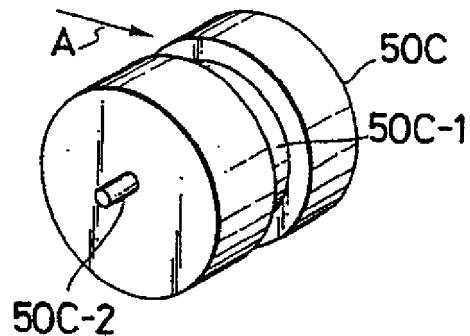


FIG. 4(D)

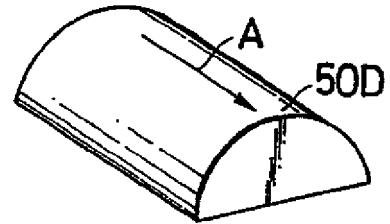


FIG. 5

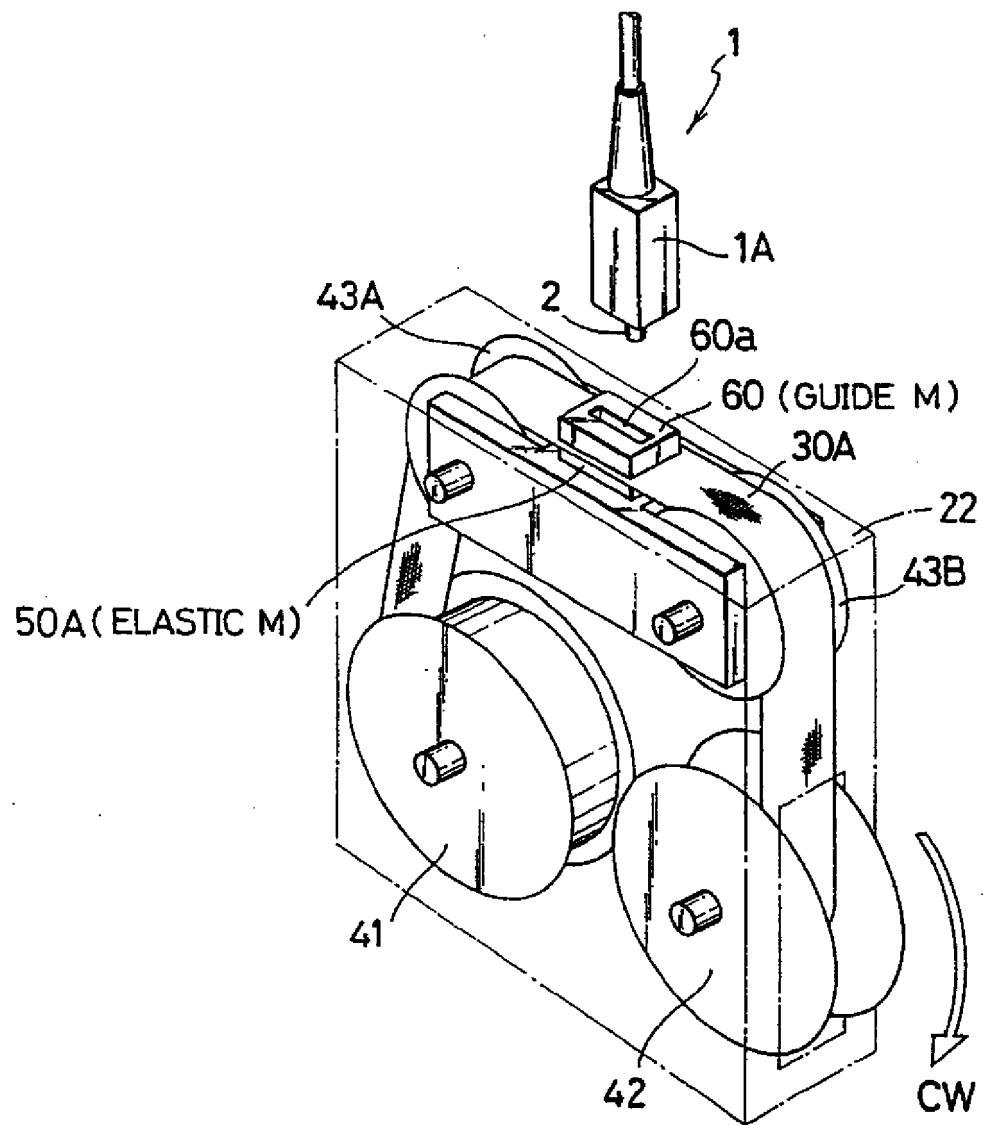


FIG. 6(A)

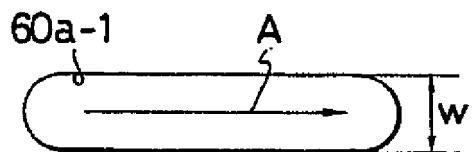


FIG. 6(B)

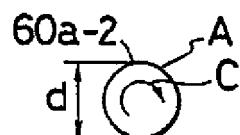


FIG. 6(C)

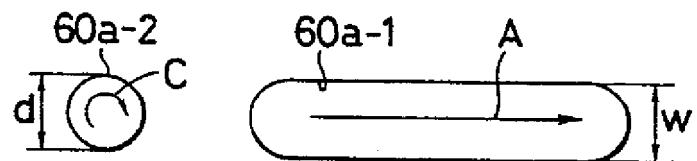


FIG. 6(D)

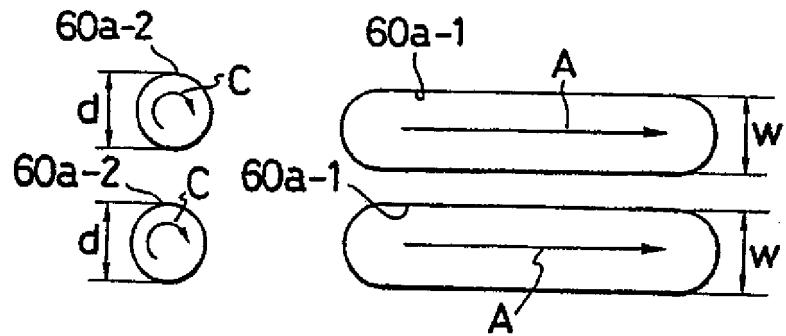


FIG. 7(A)

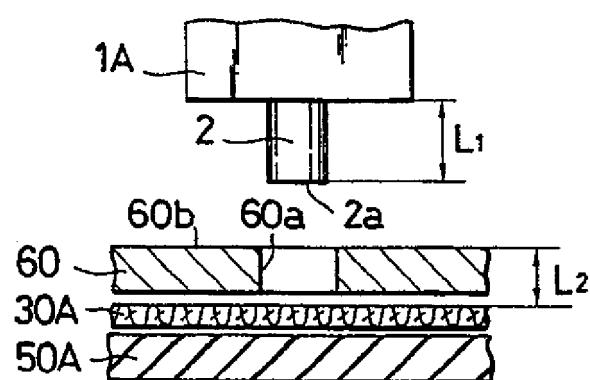


FIG. 7(B)

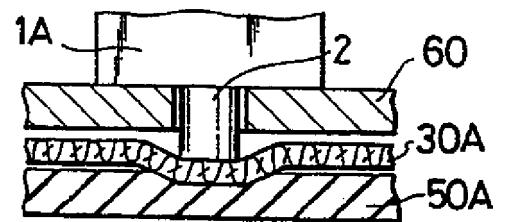


FIG. 8(A)

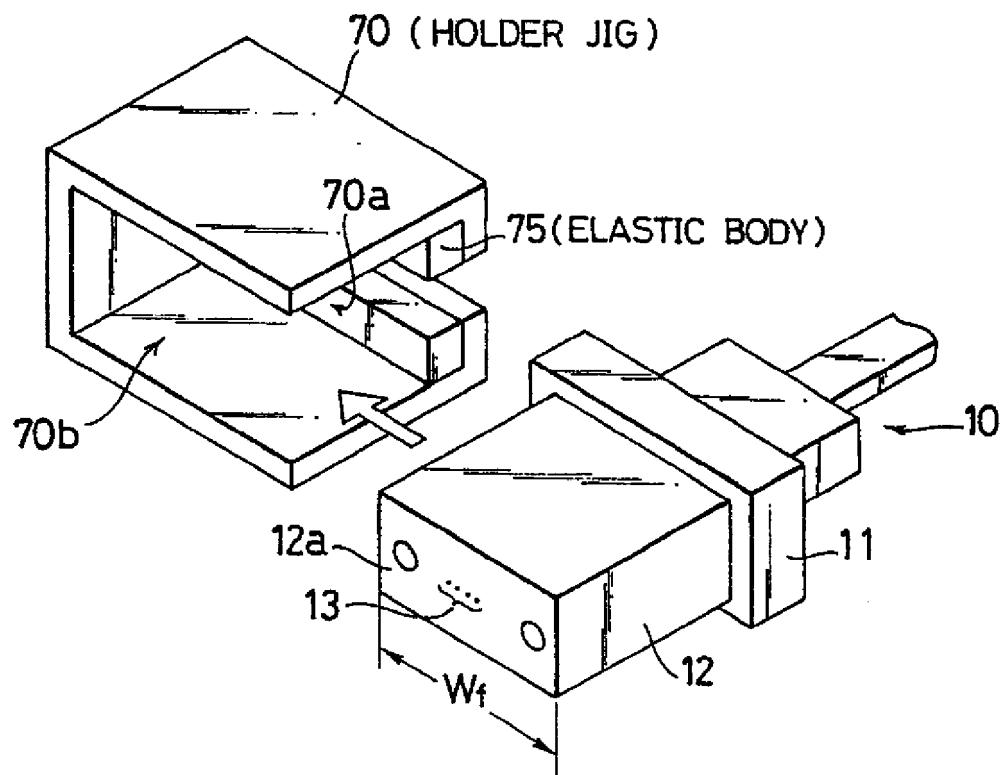


FIG. 8(B)

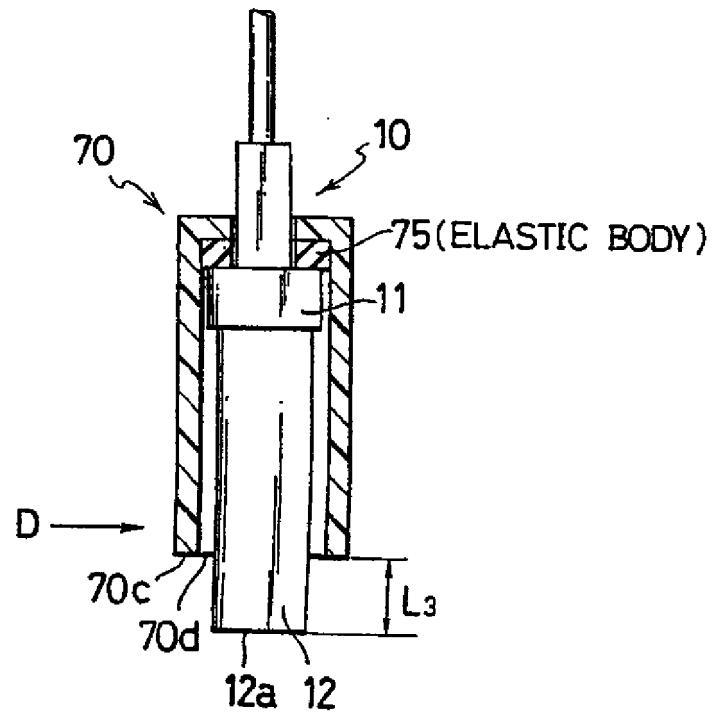


FIG. 9(A)

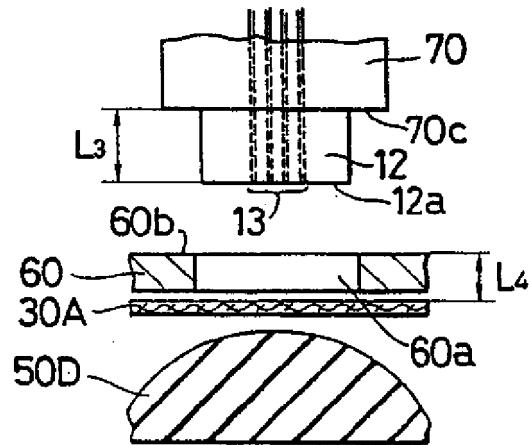


FIG. 9(B)

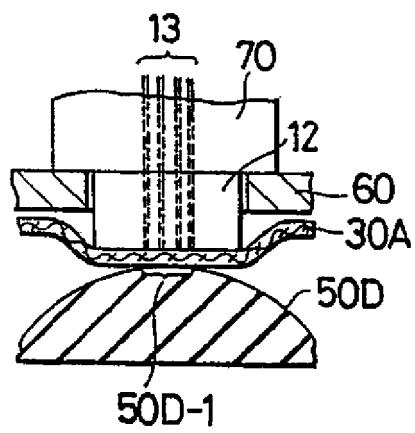


FIG. 10

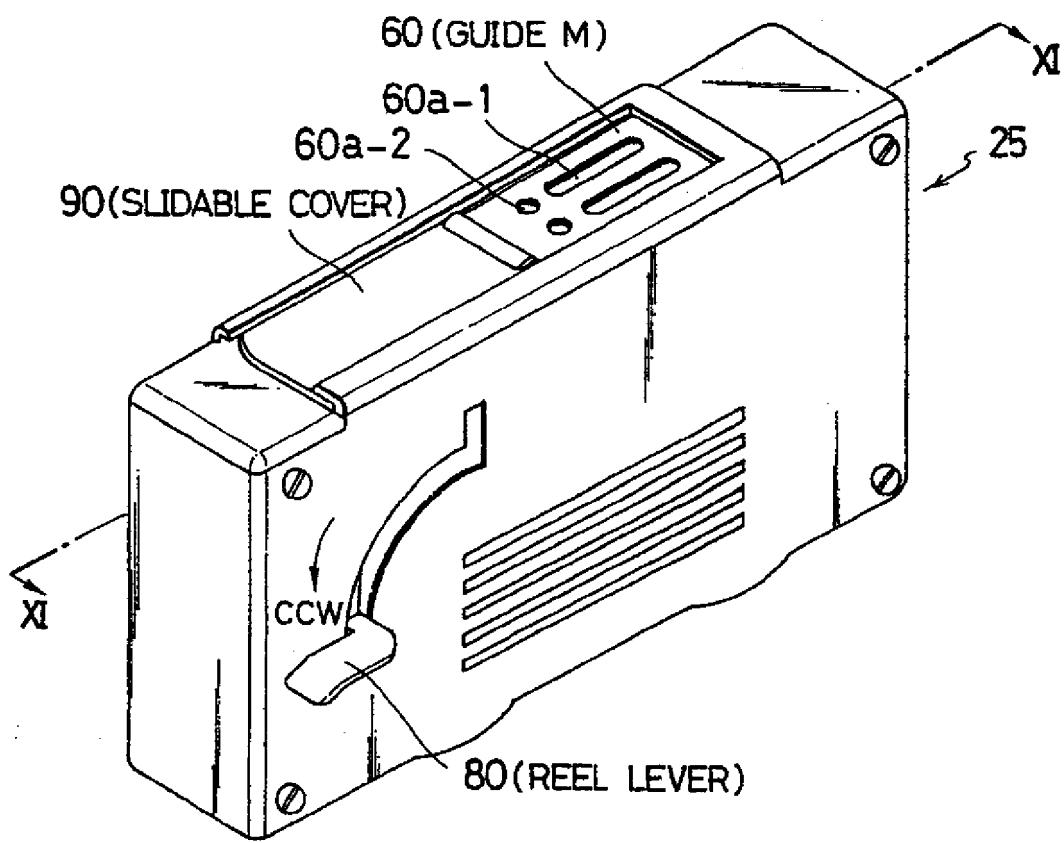


FIG. 11(A)

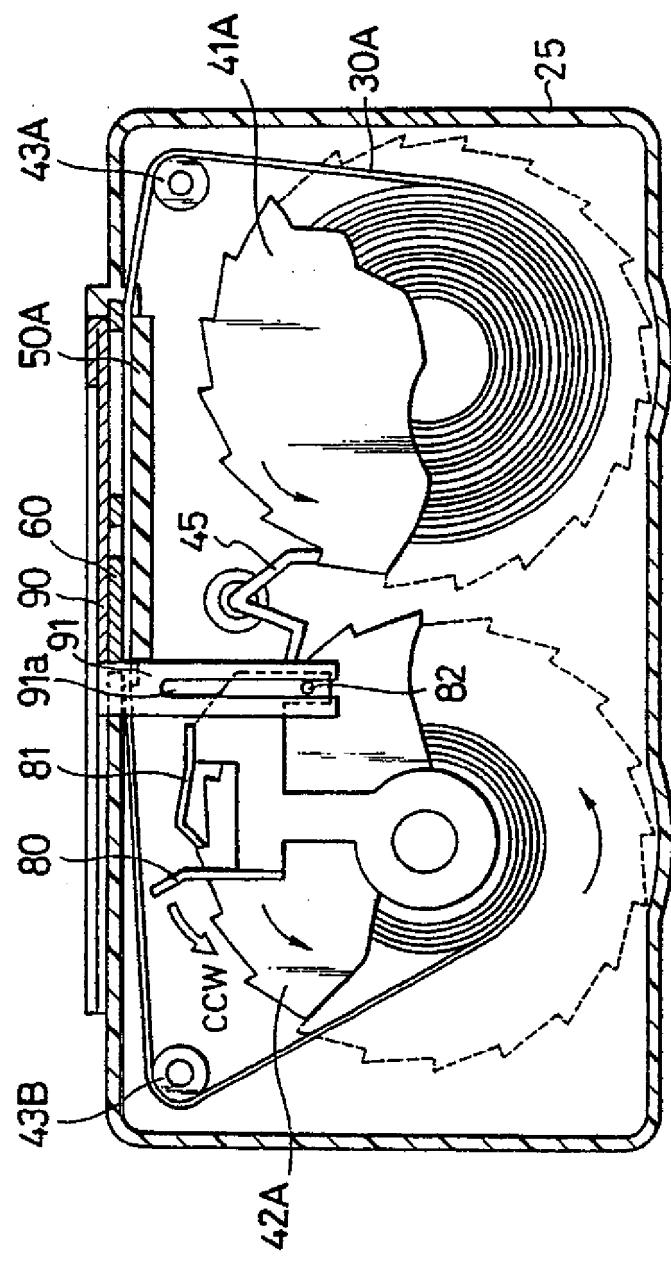


FIG. 11(B)

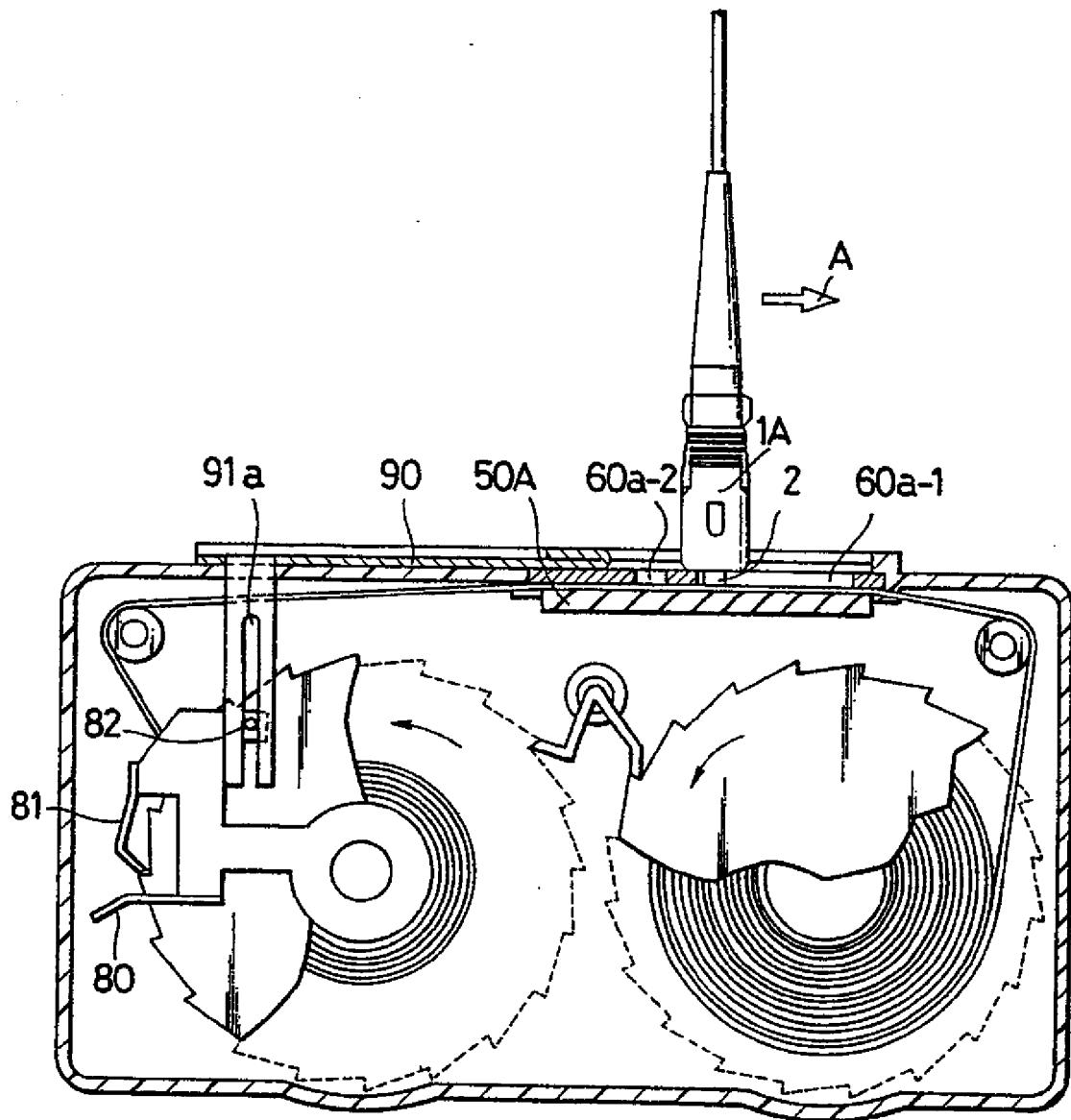
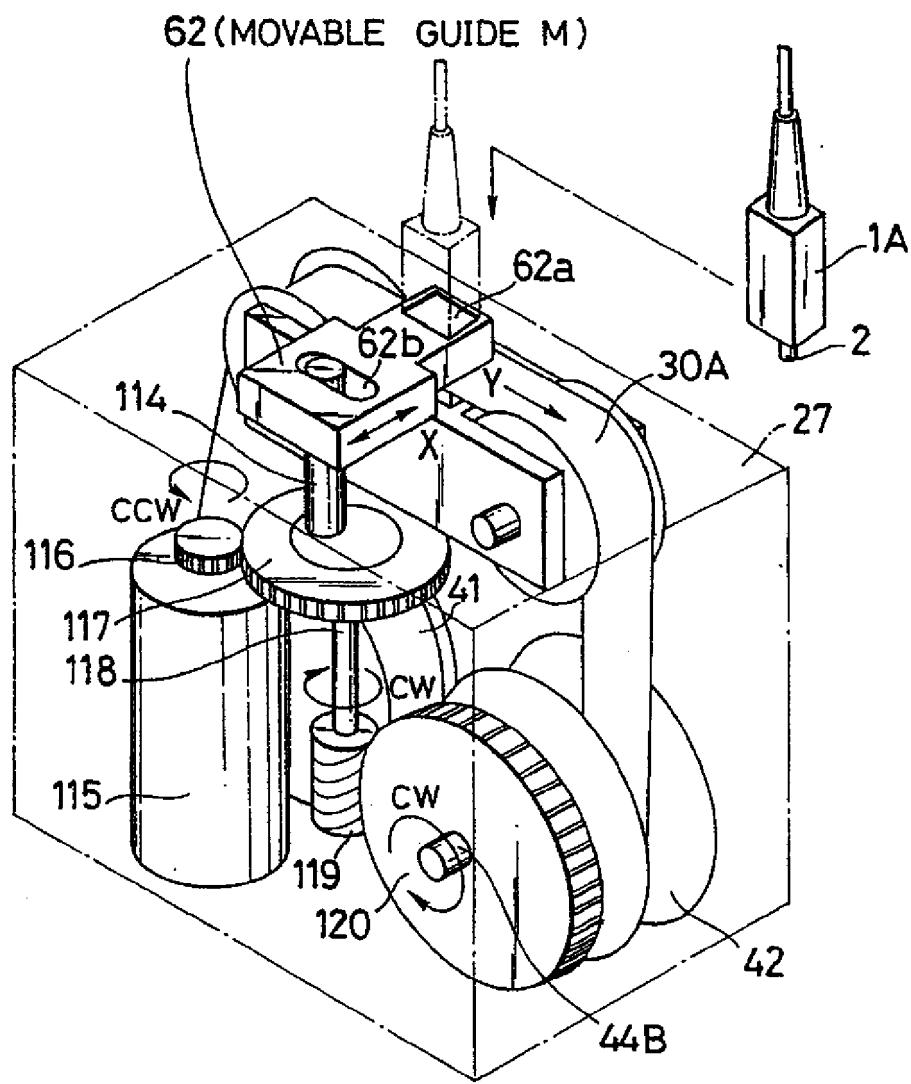


FIG. 12





EP 90 10 5022

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT									
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. CL.5)						
A	EP-A-0 170 274 (SIEMENS AG) * abstract; figures 1,2 * ---	1	B 08 B 11/00 G 02 B 6/36 G 02 B 6/44						
A	EP-A-0 223 084 (SOCAPEX S.A.) * abstract; figure 1 * ---	1							
A	EP-A-0 058 461 (E.I. DU PONT NEMOURS AND COMPANY) * page 3, line 33 - page 4, line 20; figures 1-4 * ---	1,3							
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 11, no. 324 (P-628), 22 October 1987; & JP - A - 62 108 213 (SUMITOMO ELECTRIC IND.) 19.05.1987* whole document * -----	1							
TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. CL.5)									
B 08 B 11/00 G 02 B 6/00									
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Place of search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of completion of the search</td> <td style="width: 34%;">Examiner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BERLIN</td> <td>12-06-1990</td> <td>VON MOERS F</td> </tr> </table>				Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	BERLIN	12-06-1990	VON MOERS F
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner							
BERLIN	12-06-1990	VON MOERS F							
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document							
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document									